The Courier-Journal.

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THE ELECTIONS.

Grant and Boutwell Jollifying Over the Result.

Republican Majority in New York Swelling.

Large Democratic Gains in New Jersey and Maryland.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8.—The Administration is very jubilant over the result of yesterday's elections. The President and Secretary Boutwell remained up till midnight waiting for the returns, and seemed to be greatly overjoyed over the news from New York. The Administration papers here boast that it settles the campaign next year in favor of the re-election of Grant. One of the results of the New York election will probably be the retention of Collector Murphy.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—No election in many years has been as full and peaceable and fair as that of yesterday. In all but four of the Assembly districts of the city either the Republicans or reform candidates were elected.

Sigel's majority for Register is five thousand.

Barrett, for the Supreme Court, beats Ledwith, the Tammany nominee, by a heavy majority.

Tweed is the only Tammany candidate for the Senate elected.

Eighteen Republican candidates from the city are elected against five Tammany candidates.

The entire county ticket of the Committee of Seventy is elected, and also all the reform candidates for aldermen.

The vote fell behind the registry in many districts in the State.

Probably 20 Republican Senators against 10 Democrats are elected. The Assembly will be thoroughly Republican.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

The Times says: "The people have nobly responded to the appeals made to them. We have gained a greater victory than we dared to hope for. Once more can we be proud of our city and State; and rest in perfect security that the long reign of the rascals and outlaws is over."

The World says: "Returns from the State indicate the election of the Republican ticket by at least 20,000 majority. As it never rains but it pours, the majority may be even more than this. We have lost the State Legislature, and the Republicans will not fall far short of a two-thirds vote in either house."

The Star (Tweed's paper) says: "We have met the enemy, and candor compels us to announce that we are very decidedly theirs. There is no good in blinking the facts. Tammany is overwhelmingly defeated."

The Express says: "Tammany is completely smashed."

The Commercial says: "The election yesterday shows that the people can vindicate their claims to self-government." It urges a continuation of reform organizations.

The Post congratulates the public on the victory of yesterday as evidence that the people are capable of self-government.

NEW BROOKLYN TOWN.

The Brooklyn Union this morning concedes that the city has gone Democratic, but stoutly maintains that it has been carried by dishonest counting. Powell (Dem.) is elected Mayor by 13,000 over Booth, and 10,000 over both Booth and Kalbfleisch. The State Democratic ticket in Brooklyn was carried by 10,000 majority.

Further returns from Brooklyn confirm the previous dispatch that the Democratic city and county ticket is elected by about 8,000 majority, as stated.

Tweed's exact majority is 12,984, a loss of 10,000.

The Assembly will stand 71 Republicans to 57 Democrats.

The vote cast in the Twelfth ward exceeds the total male residents.

On the State ticket the Republicans gain one Senator and two Assemblymen.

PERSONAL.

Victoria Woodhull and Tennie C. Claflin offered their votes yesterday, but were refused. Woodhull protests two lengthy card.

Five dentes leaving the city on election day for fear that the Ninth inclient would be called out.

O'Brien denies that he made any compact with Tweed. On the contrary, he supported Sigel throughout.

A private dispatch states that John H. Keyser is in Aiken, South Carolina, where he has bought a plantation.

Ingersoll is still in Portland, where he has a quarry.

Reilly, shot by Devlin in Brooklyn last night, is dying.

FATAL POLITICAL QUARREL.

Daniel Flinn shot Morris Stack this morning in a political altercation. Stack will probably die. Flinn escaped.

TAMMANY HALL.

Tammany Hall was not opened last night. Isaiah H. Ryners addressed a small street assemblage from the steps, eulogizing the reformers and stating that Tammany was not the Democratic party.

GENERAL RETURNS.

Further returns show that Johnson, Democrat, is elected to the Senate in the Twenty-ninth District of the State, making that body stand 24 Republicans and 8 Democrats, including one Tammany (Tweed).

In the Assembly the Republicans have about 40 majority.

Horatio Seymour was defeated by Thomas C. Fields by 1,341 to 2,218

Samuel J. Tilden has 3,500 majority.

Aleck Frear, Tammanyite, has 15 majority in the Fifteenth District. There is one precinct to hear from.

Hall, Democrat, is elected in the Twenty-first District.

Curtis and Sedgwick, Democrat and Reform, were chosen for the Superior Court over Jones and Spencer by about 22,000.

Spaulding, Republican, is elected for the Marine District by 21,000.

Barrett's majority over Ledwith is nearly 44,000.

In Brooklyn, Powell's majority is 4,329 over Booth, while the latter beat Kalbfleisch 6,128.

TO CONTEST THE ELECTION.

The chairman of the Republican committee of Brooklyn has called a meeting for to-morrow to take measures to contest alleged election frauds.

RUMORS.

There were various rumors current this evening to the effect that Tweed had resigned, has head of the Public Parks Department. Also that he had left for Europe. There appears to be no foundation for either; on the contrary, there is good authority that Tweed has no intention of resigning.

A MEETING.

At a meeting of the Board of Apportionment to-day, for raising $700,000 on park improvements, bonds at 7 per cent. were authorized. The Excise Commissioners were required to deposit to the credit of the board the money remaining on hand. The meeting was not attended by Tweed. Hall and Sweeny, however, were present.

TWEED AND FIELDS.

The papers in the case of Tweed and Fields were procured from the sheriff by the attorney for the prosecution to make some sweeping charges. O'Conor stated that Fields and Tweed would be arrested as soon as found.

The Committee of Seventy are fully determined to punish these men. It is not probable that Fields will run away.

TO BE ARRESTED.

Measures will be taken by the Reform Committee to arrest those accused of violating the election laws, engaged in a false canvass of votes, and who refused admittance at polling booths of watchers appointed by the committee.

WOMEN WHO VOTED.

MRS. L. D. Mansfield, lady principal, and other ladies of Rockland Institute, at Nyack, voted yesterday.

AN ENERGETIC REPORTER.

An assault was committed upon a paymaster in the City Chamberlain's office by a reporter, yesterday, who was told he could not see Brady. The reporter was arrested.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

According to an estimate by the Albany Evening Journal (Republican), the Legislature will stand: Senate, Republicans 24, Democrats 6, Reform Democrats 2. Assembly, Republicans 90, Democrats 35, Reform Democrats 5.

SURPRISED.

There is a general feeling of demoralization among the defeated Tammanyites. Many of them were confident of election and were surprised at the result of the election. As a general thing, they spend largely of their means. It is said a few of them are wholly bankrupt. Last night Tammany Hall was deserted.

REFORMERS

believe Rossa would have defeated Tweed had he been given a fair show at the polls. Thieves and rowdies had control of this district, which accounts for the result. The election is to be contested.

The great victory for the reform ticket was the principal topic to-day in all circles throughout the city.

AT THE CITY HALL.

At the City Hall, where flags were displayed in honor of the result, the politicians to the pay of Tammany seemed bewildered. Upon the door of the Mayor's office a large placard in blazing letters was posted, bearing the following inscription: "The Downfall of Tammany Hall."

TALK.

Leading Democrats in the city are beginning to talk about nominating Charles O'Conor Democratic candidate for the next Presidency.

VOTE FOR ALDERMEN.

The complete vote for Aldermen in this city stands: Tammany, 47,201; anti-Tammany, 72,892.

INVENTORS' UNION.

A number of inventors met here on the 19th of December for the purpose of forming a National Union.

NOISE.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 8.—The Republicans fired one hundred guns to-night over the result of the election.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Nov. 8.—The returns are in from most points reached by the telegraph, and indicate the election of the Republican State ticket by from eight to ten thousand majority.

Governor Austin runs some behind his ticket, as does also Jemison for Secretary of State, owing to a diversion of the Scandinavian vote for Folk.

St. Paul and Ramsey county give Young, Democrat, for Governor, 644 majority, while Buel, Democrat, for Lieutenant Governor, has a majority over Yale of five hundred and twelve; and Folk, Democrat, for Secretary of State, has a majority of 592 over Jemison.

The Republicans elect Heard for Senator in the Twenty-third district by 255 majority; Nichols, for Senator, in the Twenty-fourth district, by 46, and Sandborn, Tirkey and Smith, for Representatives, by majorities of from 100 to 400.

The Democrats elect Rice and Burbank for Representatives by majorities of 45 and 99. The latter was also running on the Republican ticket.

The Democrats elected the rest of their party ticket, with the exception of county attorney, W. W. Erwin, Republican, being elected by three hundred and fifty-nine majority.

The Pioneer concedes the election of Austin for Governor.

The Press comments significantly on the fact that at the last election the Democratic majority against Austin was two thousand and twenty-seven, while this year it is but thirty-two.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Nov. 8.—Official returns from all the wards elect the entire Brooks ticket, headed by Gen. Catterson, for Mayor, by an average majority of two to one. Gen. Catterson is the lately suspended United States Marshal, and represented the Republican opposition to Senator Clayton. His election is regarded as a rebuke to the President for the removal of Catterson, the late Marshal, Whipple, late United States District Attorney, Brooks and Felton, the former Tax Assessor and the latter Collector of Internal Revenue, and Hodges, as postmaster in this city.

The rejoicing among the opponents of the State and National administrations is very great.

The Evening Journal (Brooks' paper) rejoices over the result to-night as the result of yesterday's election. It says: "The city ring is broken, the thieves and ballot-box-stuffers are routed, horse, foot, and dragoons. This great victory of the honest people over public plunderers is the beginning of their downfall. They have reached their zenith. In this capital the climax is culminated, and here the people have given them the first terrible blow, which, faithfully followed in other localities and in the next year's election, will consign them to the same infamy and oblivion which a fouler pack never infested any municipality. A more terrible rebuke has seldom been bestowed. Let the people take heart. What has been done in Little Rock can be done throughout the State."

The Republican (Senator Clayton's organ) makes no comment.

The Gazette (Dem.) says: "The result gives general satisfaction. A Democratic Council has been elected. The new Mayor will honestly discharge the duties of his office."

The proposition to subscribe $100,000 to the Central railroad was defeated by a vote of 321 to 668.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK, NOV. 8.—The latest returns from all parts of New Jersey indicate that Parker, Democrat, for Governor, is elected by about 4,500 majority, being about the same as Gov. Randolph had three years ago.

The Legislature is Republican in both branches. The Senate has 13 Republicans and 9 Democrats, and the Assembly 38 Republicans and 22 Democrats, a Republican majority on joint ballot of 19, being a gain of 4 members.

Newark city gave Parker 826 majority, being a Democratic gain of about 1,000 over the charter election of last month.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The State returns since morning indicate the majority to be about 5,000 for Parker. In the Legislature the Republicans have 37 in the Assembly and the Democrats 20. Senate—Republicans 12, Democrats 9. Complete returns may vary these figures a trifle.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—The entire official vote of the city has not been obtained, but Mr. Medill's majority is about 11,250. Mr. Gage's majority for treasurer is a little larger than this, while the balance of the ticket is a little less. The total vote will be near twenty-four thousand.

Beveridge, Republican candidate for Congressman at large, has about 3,000 majority in the city, and about 5,000 in the city and county. He is elected by probably 20,000 in the State.

Of twenty Aldermen in the city, fifteen are fire-proof and five bummers.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 8.—The election returns to-day indicate that the House of Delegates will be about the same in political complexion as the last, which was two-thirds conservative. The Republicans probably gained one or two Senators.

KANSAS.

ATCHISON, Nov. 8.—The entire Republican ticket was elected in this county yesterday by majorities ranging from 65 to 500.

In Douglas, Nemaha and Marshall counties the Republicans elect their officers.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 8.—Samuel F. Rice, a leading Republican of Alabama, is defeated for the Legislature by Knox by over 3,000 majority.

CHICAGO'S SUFFERERS.

Official Report of the Relief and Aid Society—Total Amount Paid and Subscribed by the Country—Over Four Thousand Houses Built for the Homeless—Sixty Thousand Persons Being Cared For.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—The Executive Committee of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society have published an official financial statement of the amount actually received up to November 7th, two million and fifty thousand dollars. The amount actually subscribed is about three million five hundred thousand dollars. This includes six hundred thousand dollars in the hands of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and two hundred and fifty thousand in the Boston fund, not yet placed to the credit of the fund.

The society is now aiding about sixty thousand persons. The committee say the great matter pressing upon the committee is shelter for the coming winter. "To this end we have been aiding those burned out to replace small portions of their dwelling houses upon their own, or upon leased lots, where they can live, not only this winter, but next summer, and be ready to work in rebuilding the city. Of these houses, which are really very comfortable, being 16x25 feet, with two rooms 12 by 16 feet and one 8 by 16 feet with a glazed and matched floor, panel doors and good windows, we have already furnished over 4,000, making permanent houses (allowing five to a family) for twenty thousand persons, and with the seven thousand houses which we expect to build, shall have room for thirty-five thousand people. These houses and these barracks, in both of which a moderate amount of furniture, such as stoves, mattresses and a little crockery will consume, say $1,200,000, leaving $2,350,000 with which to meet all demands for food, fresh clothing and general expenses from the 13th of October last, when we took the work, until the completion of the same, which cannot possibly end with the present winter.

FIRES.

Burning of a Piano Factory—Eleven Firemen Buried Beneath a Fallen Wall—All Rescued—Two Fatally Injured.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Deltham & Funck's piano factory, on Tenth avenue, was burned this morning. While a number of firemen were engaged on one side of the building in putting up ladders to carry up hose, the roof fell in, causing the side walls to fall over, burying eleven firemen in the ruins. The firemen and police immediately set to work to clear away the ruins, and finally rescued them alive, though two are believed to be fatally injured. Assistant Engineer Rhodes was one of the injured.

The building was owned by J. P. Hale, who owned the piano factory on Thirty-sixth street, which fell and killed several people last year.

The falling of the building extinguished the fire. Loss on factory-eight thousand dollars. Insured.

LATER.

It appears thirty-two firemen were injured by the falling wall of the piano factory on Tenth avenue this morning, and two policemen, but they will all recover. Damage to the building, $20,000.

Two Hotels Destroyed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The Tyrolean Hotel and Railroad House, two of the largest hotels on Coney Island, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss about $50,000.

The Georgia Legislature Yesterday.

ATLANTA, GA., Nov. 8.—The Senate passed resolutions denying the existence of the Kuklux organization and suggesting the Kuklux Committee to summon the judges of the Superior Court as witnesses, offering legislative aid to enable the committee to get at all facts relating to alleged disorders.

The House passed a bill repealing the act to prevent the collection of taxes for '67, '68 and '69.

WASHINGTON.

Serious Trouble Between Spain and the United States Imminent.

The Texas Tyrant on His Way to Washington.

Fish Not to Resign.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The Government has taken note of the conduct of the Spanish Government sending two or three vessels of war from Havana to Port-au-Prince to fulfill the menace made toward the Hornet a month or two since. It is possible that this war fleet is intended for some other point, but the threat of the Spanish authorities, constantly reiterated, furnishes ground for grave apprehensions. The vessel is still the subject of diplomatic correspondence, but it is sufficient that she is in a neutral port to render the attempt to take her by force an outrage on this Government, as well as that of Hayti, to say nothing of the violation of the plainest principles of international law. None is clearer than that no foreign war vessel has a right to make a capture in a neutral port. This Government has not such a force just now at Port-au-Prince as it desires.

FROM TEXAS.

A letter received here to-day from one of the Democratic members elect in Texas says that the Governor has refused to grant certificates of election to three of the four Democratic Congressmen elected last month. He has declared martial law in two counties of the State, and is on his way to Washington to induce the President to suspend the operations of the writ of habeas corpus in other portions of Texas. There is considerable feeling over his course, and the Legislature will probably pass resolutions appealing to the President not to take any such step. The local declaration of martial law has already been condemned by the same source.

AMERICAN SHIP-BUILDING.

The President is in constant receipt of communications and suggestions for incorporation in the annual message looking to legislation for the revival of American ship-building. There seems to be no doubt that due attention will be paid to the subject.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

A committee of Philadelphia merchants have just appealed to the Postmaster General for aid in the way of postages for a line to be started soon between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

GEO. BOKER.

the newly appointed Minister to Constantinople, is here to receive his commission and instructions. Before his appointment the mission had been vacant several months.

THE FORT STORY.

In order to settle the revival of the story that Secretary Fish has resigned, an authoritative statement from the President is made here to-day that there is no truth in it whatever, nor is it likely to occur.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

South Carolina papers of yesterday show that the issue of twenty millions of bonds of that State, as reported from New York, has created general consternation among the business men and property holders.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—All cases continued at this term of the Supreme Court of the United States, after Monday next, will be put on the calendar of the next term, unless otherwise specially ordered by the court. This will put off all cases so continued over for at least two years.

TO BE APPOINTED.

Mr. Walker, Superintendent of the Census Office, will probably receive the appointment of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, provided an increase of salary shall be procured.

NOT YET DECIDED.

The Administration has not yet learned whether Benj. R. Curtis will accept the position of associate counsel before the Geneva arbitration.

SQUATTERS TO BE OUSTED.

The President and Secretary of War had a conference to-day relative to squatters on Osage lands. It is said they will not remove in compliance with the notice of the Secretary of the interior, they will be ejected by military force.

INDIAN COMPLAINTS.

Vincent Collyer has received a letter from Indian agent Stout, dated Gila river, October 19th, complaining that white men upon the line of Gila river had taken the water to themselves, so that the Indians were deprived of means for irrigating their grounds for agricultural purposes. Chief Chin-Kum had announced his intention of asking permission to take 127 of his men and drive the whites off. The Indians will have to move away if the water does not come, or else starve. These tribes have heretofore been peaceable. They claim the lands on which the whites are now settled.

CLAIMS AGAINST MEXICO.

In the cases of Aaron Brooks, C. H. Gorsach, Garrison & Fritz, Christine Eigendorf, administratrix, &c., and Caroline Shroth, before United States Commissioner John Cochrane, the Pumpire decided in favor of the claimants against Mexico. The commissioners decide to receive from municipal courts of countries that are parties to the treaty under which the commissioners sit.

REPORTS.

The report of the controller of the currency for this year is completed. Its principal recommendation relates to protection against counterfeits.

The returns of the land office show that over 132,000 acres passed from the Government to individuals in the Augusta and Humboldt, Kansas, land district alone during October. The cash receipts were nearly $44,000. Some settlements were under the homestead act.

THE INDIANS.

Gen. Schofield will be placed in control of the Indians in Arizona. He will be instructed to bring them all in upon their reservations immediately. Agent Jones' difficulty was fully protected in all their rights while on reservations, if they leave to go on the war-path they will be punished.

THE APACHES.

The President has approved the recommendations made by the Secretary of the Interior that the Apaches be protected while peaceably remaining on reservations, but if they refuse to come in they shall be pursued and treated as enemies.

UTAH.

Three Men Arrested for the Murder of Bennett—Extremely Severe Weather in the Mining Districts—Anticipated Suffering for Want of Provisions—Arrival of Gen. Augur—Brigham's Present Whereabouts—The Masons—Heavy Quartz Product.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, Nov. 7.—Phillip and Daniel Jones and a man named Wright were arrested this evening by U. S. Marshal Patrick for the murder of Bennett, whose body was found near the city about a week ago, and who was reported to have been killed while in the act of stealing horses. It is said now, and generally believed, that Bennett was shot in cold blood on account of a woman.

DEEP SNOW.

The weather is reported extraordinarily severe in some of the mining districts. In Big Cottonwood to-day the snow was four feet deep on a level, with fearful drifts. As high as twenty dollars were offered to carry sixty pounds of provisions up the canon, but no teams could be found to attempt the passage. It is feared that the miners will suffer for want of food.

General C. C. Augur and family arrived yesterday. The General is said to be acting under direct instructions from the President. He leaves to-morrow evening for Washington.

BRIGHAM'S WHEREABOUTS.

The Mormons say that Brigham Young is at St. George, and that he went there to attend the semi-annual conference of the Church for that part of the Territory.

THE MASONS.

Preparations are making to organize a Grand Lodge of Masons for Utah.

QUARTZ PRODUCT.

Raymond & Ely's mills, at Peache, made in the last six days a run of fifty-six thousand dollars, and expect to increase it this week to sixty thousand dollars.

THE DOMINION.

Meeting of Parliament.

QUEBEC, Nov. 8.—The first session of the Second Parliament opened to-day. The Lieutenant Governor, in his speech, congratulates Parliament on the progress made since the confederation. He recommends a continuance of the policy of railroad extension. Several emigration agents have been appointed in Europe. He states that their labors are gratifying. Improvement in the laws and administration of justice is recommended. The condition of the finances is encouraging.

FOREIGN.

Gen. Robert Anderson's Remains—Boiler Explosion on a Steamer—Several Killed and Wounded—The Bohemian Diet Ordered to be Closed, Etc.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REMAINS OF GEN. ANDERSON.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The remains of General Robert Anderson will be conveyed to America in the U. S. steamer Guerriere.

REDUCTION ON LABOR HOURS DEMANDED.

The mechanics and laborers employed in the ship-yards of the Messrs. Laird, at Birkenhead, have held a meeting and unanimously resolved to insist upon the reduction of a day's labor to nine hours.

THE NEW GAME MOTION.

The Times' leader on the election in New York rejoices at the defeat of Tammany, congratulates the electors on the result, and hopes its example will be made of men guilty of corrupt practices.

RELIEF.

The Chicago Relief Mansion-house Fund is 47,600 pounds.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

A boiler exploded on the steamer Genil. Five men were killed and nine injured.

NAPOLEON

visited the Military Academy at Chiselhurst yesterday and inspected the cadets.

FRANCE.

DEPARTURE OF NOBLES.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Duke de Broglie left for London this evening.

Duke D'Harcourt has also taken his departure to resume his post at Rome.

A PROBABILITY.

It is thought probable that Goulard will be assigned to the Italian mission.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

The commission of inquiry on the capitulations made by French generals during the late war is prosecuting its investigations with great vigor. Marshal Bazaine, who had already appeared before it, has now sent a voluminous report of the siege of Metz, with letters received by him from Napoleon during the investment. It is said the judgment of the commission will bear with great severity on those principally responsible for the surrender of the fortress.

PROHIBITION ORDER.

The Minister of War has prohibited the circulation of newspapers in barracks and camps.

HOLLAND.

TRADE WITH ASIA AND AFRICA.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 8.—In view of recent negotiations with the British Government, in regard to the duties on possessions in Asia and Africa, the Netherlands Trading Company, which has long acted as broker for government, in its East India trade, has held a meeting to consider the policy of continuing its organization for a further period of twenty-five years. The decision unanimously arrived at was to adopt that course in preference to closing its operations at present.

AUSTRIA.

A DIET ORDERED CLOSED.

VIENNA, Nov. 8.—The Bohemian Diet, in session at Prague, voted unanimously against electing a delegate to the Reichstrath. The Government has, in consequence, ordered the immediate close of its deliberations.

GERMANY.

AGAINST THE INTERNATIONAL.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—A conference of diplomats is to be held at Dresden at an early day to effect precautionary measures against the International Society.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 8—5 P. M.—Consols 92¾ for money and 93 for account. U. S. bonds, coupons of 1862 91¾; old 1865s 91¾; 1867s 92¾; 10-40s 89¾. Sugar, 34s 8d@35s 0d on the spot. Linseed oil 25s 10s.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Bourse, rentes 57 francs and 5 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8.—Cotton, the market is heavy; middling uplands 9¾d; middling Orleans 9¾d; the sales to-day have been 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were taken for speculation and export; sales of cotton on ship named at Savannah or Charleston at 9¼d. Wheat, red winter 11s 6d@11s 7d. Flour 25s@27s 9d. Beef 63s 6d. Cheese 59s. Tallow 42s 3d. Cumberland middles 36s; short rib do 40s 6d.

UTAH.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 8.—The Salt Lake Herald to-day, in a leading editorial, denies the statement that polygamy was not a part of the Mormon faith prior to the passage of the act by the Territorial Legislature on March 6th, 1852. It was practiced before that period by the Mormons, and that thereby four out of thirty-nine of that Legislature were practical polygamists, and believed in the doctrine. But the Herald has no evidence that it was approved or authorized by the Mormon church previous to August 29, 1852.

MASONIC.

Argenta Lodge, the third lodge of Masons in the Territory, installed their officers last night with imposing ceremonies. It is said to have been one of the finest Masonic displays ever witnessed in the country. Preparations are being made to erect here an elegant Masonic temple.

QUIET.

No court in session; no arrests and no excitement.

NASHVILLE.

Killed While Attempting to Escape from Officers—Fatal Personal Rencontre—Acquitted.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 8.—Thomas J. Caldwell, accused of committing a rape, was killed yesterday in Giles county, while attempting to escape from the officers who had him under arrest.

FATAL RENCONTRE.

March Renfroe, of Maury county, was killed yesterday in a difficulty with Mr. Wicks. The latter was mortally wounded.

ACQUITTED.

The Jenkins boys, accused of the murder of W. D. Kinnell, in Davidson, were acquitted to-day by the Circuit Court of Wilson, by which they were tried on change of venue. The trial occupied seventeen days.

GRATITUDE.

Card of Thanks from the Governor of Wisconsin on Behalf of the Sufferers of that State.

MADISON, WIS., Nov. 8.—The following is issued to-day from the Executive Department of the State of Wisconsin:

MADISON, WIS., Nov. 8.

To the People of the United States:

The Relief Committee inform me that the supply of clothing on hand, in transit and ready for shipment will be sufficient for the sufferers in the Lake States. No further contributions of this kind are needed now. Your generosity has comfortably clothed the needy there. They would not ask for your liberality a moment longer than is necessary, and gratefully thank you for your liberal and timely aid. LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,

Governor of Wisconsin.

ST. LOUIS.

Singular Phenomenon—Rain for Two Weeks from a Cloudless Sky—Murder Will Out.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8.—A letter to the Democrat from Knobnoster, Mo., mentions a singular physical phenomenon occurring there. It says a continual rain has descended for two weeks from a cloudless sky, and confined to a space of only twenty feet in diameter. The phenomenon has been observed by many persons, and the writer asks for a scientific explanation.

MURDER WILL OUT.

A man named Frank Wells, said to be implicated with the killing of two men in Memphis, about one year ago, was arrested here to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Result of a Quarrel with a Mother-in-Law—Wrestling Joe Arrested for Perjury—He is Charged with Being an Imposter.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—Joshua L. Jones shot and killed his father-in-law, Jno. Still, on Stewart street, last night, the result of a quarrel with his mother-in-law.

WRESTLING JOE.

Wrestling Joe, the claimant to the Caruthers estate, including Caruthers' addition to Portland, Oregon, has been arrested for perjury. It is claimed that his name is Davidson, and not Thomas, and that he is an impostor. He is ninety years old, and from the vicinity of Cincinnati.

MEXICO.

The Condition of the Country.

MEXICO, Oct. 30, via HAVANA, Nov. 8.—Anarchy prevails in many States of Mexico.

The revolution in Nuevo Leon still continues. The revolutionary movement is spreading to other provinces.

The revolutionists in Zacatecas have invaded the State of San Luis Potosis.

Numerous bands are sacking the villages and haciendas in the State of Hidalgo and the federal district. Robberies are committed in sight of the gates of the city.

The authorities state that Oaxaca neglected to promulgate the re-election of Juarez.

GREAT CHASE.

A Vagrant Gives an Officer an Exciting Run—Caught at Last.

Charles Williams, an old offender, known as founder, alias "Bull Bill," a name to which he is justly entitled for his pugnacious proclivities, some time since had an intimation from the police and other personal friends, who were also friends of peace, good order and genteel conduct, that it would be better for him and the community generally if he would cease to exist horseboats; in other words, that he must take his departure from this city or suffer the consequences. His people left this place about two months ago, and are now living at Maysville. William thought that the world owed him a living right here in Louisville, and he stayed behind to see what fortune would turn up for him while he walked about upon the meandering pathway of life with folded hands.

Soon, however, the cruel police found him thus wandering about, vainly seeking the good things of this world, and also seeking whom he might devour, and they heartlessly caused him to be sent to the rock-pile, where he wiled away thirty-one days at honest toil—a business that astonished his life hands about as a glass of water would astonish a toper's stomach. Some weeks ago, he was released from his enforced industry, and disappeared from the haunts that knew him of old, until it was thought, and hoped, that the city was rid of his presence.

Those who thought so cheated themselves with a pleasing delusion, for, as luck would have it, about 4 o'clock P. M. the other day, Officer Stallings met him slumply on the corner of Green and Preston streets, and, sad to say, found him at his old tricks again.

The officer laid his hand upon the vagrant, and desired to have the pleasure of his company down the street. Williams declined, and demanded of the officer whither he would take him, hinting that he didn't want to be led into bad company. The policeman knows too much to the power of his authority, and had already released his grasp upon the captive, when, in reply to his question, Williams heard the word "station-house," and, at the mention of that dread name, he wheeled as quick as thought, and darted up Green street with the speed of the wind. Officer Stallings started in pursuit as fast as his legs could carry him, but his legs were short, and not turned especially for racing, and soon gave out, while the fugitive was gaining distance with every stride.

Officer Jacob Lesshaft then put in upon the track. Williams was far ahead, and with every leap was lending enchantment to Lesshaft's view; but that officer's legs happened to be long and light, and he, too, began to leave ground behind him in a way that was marvelous to behold. Williams saw his danger and turned down an alley, between Hancock and Jackson streets. The policeman followed swiftly on his track, and the race grew hot and close. But a few more steps were to be made, and the long to consider the policy of continuing its or- ganization for a further period of twenty-five years. The decision unanimously arrived at was to adopt that course in preference to closing its operations at present.

AUSTRIA.

A DIET ORDERED CLOSED.

VIENNA, Nov. 8.—The Bohemian Diet, in session at Prague, voted unanimously against electing a delegate to the Reichstrath. The Government has, in consequence, ordered the immediate close of its deliberations.

GERMANY.

AGAINST THE INTERNATIONAL.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—A conference of diplomats is to be held at Dresden at an early day to effect precautionary measures against the International Society.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 8—5 P. M.—Consols 92¾ for money and 93 for account. U. S. bonds, coupons of 1862 91¾; old 1865s 91¾; 1867s 92¾; 10-40s 89¾. Sugar, 34s 8d@35s 0d on the spot. Linseed oil 25s 10s.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Bourse, rentes 57 francs and 5 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8.—Cotton, the market is heavy; middling uplands 9¾d; middling Orleans 9¾d; the sales to-day have been 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were taken for speculation and export; sales of cotton on ship named at Savannah or Charleston at 9¼d. Wheat, red winter 11s 6d@11s 7d. Flour 25s@27s 9d. Beef 63s 6d. Cheese 59s. Tallow 42s 3d. Cumberland middles 36s; short rib do 40s 6d.

THE BONAPARTISTS.

Important Declarations of the Ex-Emperor Napoleon.

Two Interviews.

[From the London Times.]

We have received from a trustworthy source the following account of a conversation which was held yesterday at Chiselhurst between the Emperor Napoleon and our informant, who is authorized to publish the statement. His Majesty spoke as follows: "It is pretended that the Bonapartists are conspiring. I do not believe it. It is only parties who feel themselves in a minority in the country who have recourse to occult practices. It is only those who wish to impose their views upon the larger number who conspire. When a man has been, as I have been, during 23 years at the head of a great nation, and when he has been animated by a single thought—the welfare of the country—he proscribes the sentiment of his dignity, the conviction of his rights, and casts away from him the low intrigues which degrade those who have recourse to them. Without illusions and without discouragement, I rely upon the justice of the French people, and I am resigned to my fate, whatever may be the decrees of Providence. Moreover, when one has fallen from such a hight, the first sentiment one experiences is not the desire to again mount upon the pinnacle, but to seek the causes of the fall in order to explain one's conduct and combat calumny, while still recognizing one's faults. In doing this one reviews the past, rather than seeks to read the future, and strives much more to justify one's self than to accomplish a restoration. Hence the legitimate desire to employ public means of refuting unjust attacks and of rectifying erroneous appreciations. To enlighten public opinion by truthful statements is a duty to those whom fortune has struck down; while all agitation to attempt the re-establishment of the imperial *regime* would only retard the moral reaction which has already commenced. To all who have come from France to visit me I have held the same language: 'I am opposed,' I have said to them, 'to either intrigues or plots. France has repose to enable her to recover from her disasters.' He would be most culpable who should seek to foment trouble for the advancement of his personal interests. The present Government is merely provisional, and does not in the future exclude any form of government. To attempt to overthrow it by force and action, although my rights remain still intact, and so long as the people shall not have been regularly consulted, no decision of the Chamber can prevent me from being the legitimate sovereign of France. Many officers have written to me to ask if they should place themselves at the disposition of the present government, and if I consented to release them from their oath. I have answered that the question being plainly stated between order and anarchy, and the most frightful anarchy on the other, they should not hesitate to serve their country; but that I could not release them from their oath until, by a direct vote, the entire nation shall have chosen a definitive Government. Thus you see, like the man in Horace, I wrap myself in my right and my resignation. Strong in my own conscience, I restrain the impatience of some and despise the treachery and the insult of others. I observe, with a certain degree of satisfaction, that the Republic is forced to act with severity against the very men who, during twenty-three years, attacked my Government, and to adopt many of the measures which I regarded as indispensable to the maintenance of order; but, as I am not a man of party, this feeling gives place in my heart to another and stronger—the pain with which I see the destinies of France delivered over to the hazard of events, the fury of factions, the weakness of the men in power, and the exactions of the foreigner."

In reference to the recent publication of the letters addressed to him by one M. Lacascade, the Emperor, in reply to a question of our correspondent, said: "These letters, as far as concerns myself, are authentic, but surely I can not be held responsible for the absurdities which people choose to address to me, and the communications from M. Lesaines never received my sanction on any serious notice. I believe the man himself to be a sort of harmless lunatic, as you shall judge. The first time I saw him, three or four years ago, he was walking hurriedly up and down the courtyard of the Tuileries. Upon sending to learn what he wanted, he excitedly answered, 'My fate is in the Emperor's hands.'

"'How so?'

"'Because he is the only man who can confer upon me the boon I desire.'

"'Name your request.'

"'A stall at the opera this evening.'

"'Why do you not go and buy one?'

"'Impossible! Every seat is taken. The lady I wish to marry will be there, and I must see her.'

"To humor what I supposed to be a sort of harmless idiosyncracy," continued the Emperor, laughing heartily at the remembrance, "I gave orders to place in my stranger visitor's possession the coveted admission to the opera, and he went his way rejoicing. The next I heard of him was in the shape of a proposition to annex Belgium to France, a project to which I certainly did not give the consideration my detractors pretend to believe."

NAPOLEON'S OPINIONS UPON THE RESULT OF THE LATE ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

The Exeter and Plymouth Gazette contains an account of another interview with the ex-Emperor Napoleon, in which the writer states that Napoleon referred, in a manner which betokened great satisfaction, to the way in which he had been treated by all classes in Great Britain, and, after alluding to various occasions on which he had met with kindness, he said: "If ever I return to France, I am in danger of going back more English than French." An ardent supporter of the Empire shortly afterward observed: "I hope to live to see your Majesty again on the throne of France." With a smile and a quiet shrug, the Emperor answered, "It is not an enviable position. To govern France is a great difficulty. Every three persons you meet have three different sets of politics. Frenchmen are so much divided." Upon the result of the elections to the Conseils Generaux he placed no reliance, considering that, as the business of these Councils consisted of the supervision of roads and such matters, politics had little influence in swaying the choice of the electors. He concluded with an observation that it was probable the workmen of Paris were beginning to realize that they were better off under the empire than the republic, and claimed that during his reign he had striven to improve the position of the working classes. M. Leon Say, the Minister of Finance, appointed by the Lord Mayor of London, was a determined opponent of M. Haussman, prefect under the empire, but was now obliged to do as M. Haussman had done, and it would be the same with others who had attacked the Imperial officials and were now occupying their places. Napoleon listened attentively to the remarks that were made, and impression in England that he entered into the late war with Prussia with a deeper sense of his responsibility to the state now, but did not credit the report that the Emperor Francis Joseph was about to abdicate.

Meeting of the Grayson Circuit Bar.

LITCHFIELD, KY., Nov. 3, 1871.

The members of the bar in attendance at the Grayson Circuit Court met at the courthouse at Litchfield, on Friday night, November 3d, for the purpose of consulting as to the propriety of holding a convention of the lawyers of the State at Louisville on the 15th of December next.

On motion, Hon. M. H. Cofer, Circuit Judge, was called to the chair, and T. R. McBeath, Esq., appointed secretary.

The chair stated the object of the meeting

COURIER-JOURNAL

LOUISVILLE.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 9, 1871.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight Lines of Solid Agate to Constitute a Square

DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL.

On the First or Fourth Page—$1 00 per square for each insertion.

On the Second or Third Page—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 75 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square per month, two months, $25; three months, $30; six months, $50; every other day one month, $15; two months, $25; three months, $30.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., Messages, Notices of Lost Property and Business Chances, Advertisements to occupy fixed places 25 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid Agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special Notices, Items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers and all news matter which is used will be paid for if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Mrs. Jones, a sister of Mrs. "Beulah" Evans Wilson, died recently in Alabama.

A musical whisky bottle is the latest combination of art and convenience in Macon, Ga. Everybody is drinking out of it and wondering.

Ben. Conley, the new Governor of Georgia, has revoked all proclamations offering rewards for criminals, and all orders authorizing newspapers to publish proclamations.

A movement is on foot in Tennessee and a petition in circulation to obtain a new county, to be formed of portions of Bedford, Franklin, Coffee and Lincoln counties.

Mr. George H. Johnson, of Savannah, has entered several specimens of pure olive oil, the first manufactured from the Dunwoody Olive groves, on Cumberland Island, since the close of the war.

In the case of Buchanan vs. Grant for the recovery of the value of seventy-two bales of cotton burned in Columbus several years ago, tried in Opelika, Ala., last week, the jury gave in a verdict for the defendant.

By general orders from the War Department, Lieutenant T. T. Thornburgh is assigned to East Tennessee University as professor of military tactics. The authorities of the university have also elected Lieutenant Thornburgh to the chair of military science. The Lieutenant is a brother of Attorney General Thornburgh.

All previous embarrassments having been smoothed away, the Chattanooga Times of Tuesday says that trains will commence running through regularly on the Alabama and Chattanooga road to-day or to-morrow, unless the decision of Judge Busteed in Montgomery, throwing the road into bankruptcy, should materially affect matters.

It is proposed to organize in Nashville a Confederate Memorial and Monumental Association, for the purpose of decently interring the remains of the Confederate dead of Shiloh, Fort Donelson, Chickamauga, and other neglected battle fields of the South, and to make arrangements to erect at some place in the South a monument to their memory.

A magnificent scene was witnessed along the Nashville and Decatur railroad, near Overton's station, Tennessee, by the passengers who came into Nashville Tuesday on the evening train. The woods and fields for two miles in width were on fire, and the flames appeared to be sweeping everything before them. The loss in fences, it is feared, will be very great. We could not ascertain whether any houses had been burned.

On Thursday, as a train was nearing MacNair's crossing, in North Carolina, and was traveling at a rapid rate, the engineer blew the "down brakes." Forth, one of the railroad hands, put the brakes on one car and attempted to step to the adjoining car to put on also, when he missed his footing and fell across one of the rails of the track, and the whole coach passed over his body, cutting it nearly in two. Forth was one of the most valuable hands on the road, and was supposed to have been under the influence of liquor at the time of his terrible death.

Col. J. L. Tait, Commissioner of Industrial Resources, has had on exhibition at the Montgomery State House during the past week specimens of railroad iron manufactured from Alabama ore. The State Journal says that the great finish and fineness of material and undoubted durability, it is unsurpassed in the world; and millions on millions of tons in the very beds this was taken from are allowed to remain untouched. To enterprising capitalists, no matter from where they come, Alabama offers inducements such as no other portion of God's green earth offers.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The ground has been so dry and hard throughout the Purchase that the farmers have done but little plowing this fall.

Mr. N. C. Doyle, of Lebanon, was tried last week before Capt. J. M. Pilcher, United States Commissioner, on the charge of trapping up a negro woman, for she was acquitted.

The Ceredo Mineral Company are engaged in the construction of a narrow-gauge (three feet three inches) railway from Ceredo (two miles east of Catlettsburg) into the interior, designing to carry it to the coal, iron and timber belt that lies within the drainage of the Big Sandy and Licking rivers.

A trotting race comes off on Saturday next on the Lexington Association Course which is exciting some interest. It will be remembered, by those interested, that two of the entries for the match race at the trotting meeting at the trotting track were owned by Messrs. Ross and Gough. These two gentlemen intend to match their horses again on Saturday next.

Paris court day there were about four hundred mules on the market. Prices lower than usual. Two-year-olds sold from $100 to $125; broke mules from $75 to $80 per head. But few mules on the market, ranging from 150 to 200. The prices were fully sustained. One lot of good yearlings brought about $6 per hundred. A great many horses were on the market, but there were few sales.

The Lexington Press says: "It seems that some slight difficulty has been experienced by the factors of the Big Sandy railroad in obtaining hands. It was asserted that the negroes in the surrounding counties could not be induced to labor. It is understood that one of the contractors, Mr. Huston, has gone to Cincinnati for hands, and will employ 500 white men on the road. Our city negroes will be asking for a job before winter is over."

Cromwell, a thriving village located on Green river, in Ohio county, the Pantagraph says, is beginning to look up. Mr. T. P. Paxton has commenced the erection of an extensive wagon manufactory, for both wood and iron work. Messrs Mendell & Kohn are enlarging and otherwise greatly improving their business house. Other improvements are going on, and it appears that the town is really beginning to wake up from the lethargy and inactivity which have character ized it for so long.

The Paducah Kentuckian of yesterday says: "A private dispatch received from Louisville late last night from an authentic source states that Judge Ballard will not be present to hold his court in Paducah. Nothing was stated in regard to Judge Emmons, and it is possible, though not probable, that he will be here to hold the special term in the place of Judge Ballard. Should no court be held, many lawyers and litigants will have been put to much unnecessary annoyance and expense."

The new county buildings for Butler county, which were authorized by the last Legislature to be erected at Morgantown, are being rapidly pushed forward to completion. The jail is now receiving its finishing touches, and is represented as one of the most secure as well as tastefully constructed buildings of the kind in that section of the State. The masonry for the foundation of the court-house is finished, and the remainder of the work will be pushed forward as speedily as possible.

The Paducah Kentuckian says: "Flitter Foot was beaten at the Jackson fair, in the pacing ring, by a Tennessee horse. We are told that Flitter wouldn't pace at all. Two pacing races, one to harness and the other to saddle, to come off at our fall grounds, the first next Saturday week, and the other next Saturday two weeks, have been made up between Flitter Foot and the Tennessee horse that beat him at Jackson. The purse will be a good one, and a good deal of sport is anticipated."

The case of McReynolds and others against C. G. Smallhouse, collector for the Green and Barren River Navigation Company, involving the constitutionality of the act of the Legislature authorizing the leasing of the public works on those rivers to a private corporation, is now awaiting before the Court of Appeals, and the decision of that court will be awaited with much interest by the people throughout the Green river country. The case has been orally argued by counsel and submitted on briefs. It is expected that the decision will be rendered at the re assembling of the court about the first of December.

Texas Again.

The condition of affairs in Texas surely demands some remedy. We have repeatedly called attention to it. The Texas papers come to us full of accounts of the unauthorized and oppressive acts of the military forces of a tyrannical Governor. But it is hard for a people enjoying a moderate degree of peace and quiet to believe that, in another portion of the country and under the same General Government, such a state of continued persecution and shameful outrage exists. The people at a distance are prone to believe that the complaints which come from Texas are the outcroppings of partisan hate and political animosities resulting from the approach or pendancy of an election; yet it must be remembered that the election is over in Texas, and the people and press have had a good long month in which to recover their good feeling, and still the complaints continue to come, growing louder and louder every day, until they have become the cries of pain and anguish. Be sure of it that the Texan people are suffering as no people of this country ever suffered before. Bound down by taxation and goaded by the bayonet, they are being driven to desperation fast, and something must be done or we shall have serious trouble anon.

But simple complaints have failed, it seems, to convince the public that wrong is being practiced there. We propose to give indubitable proof. The outrage upon the people of Groesbeck upon the day of the last election will be remembered. It should be. We published the particulars at the time. It will be remembered also that General Reynolds, the United States military commander and political friend of Governor Davis, pronounced the action of that official, in declaring martial law in Groesbeck, wholly unwarranted by the facts in the case. But, notwithstanding this, the Governor continued to approve the wrong he had committed by arrests, and fines and imprisonments of the people. Now his last act in this shameful tragedy is what we desire to introduce as proof of the general truthfulness of the assertions of the press and people of that State. We take it as an example of a dozen or so of the outrages complained of. It explains itself:

NOTICE—SPECIAL MILITARY TAX.

OFFICE SPECIAL AGENT, STATE OF TEXAS, GROESBECK, Limestone Co., Texas.

Pursuant to orders received from Major-General A. G. Mallov, commanding State forces in Limestone county, I am ordered to assess and levy a special military tax of forty thousand dollars ($40,000), to be paid by the citizens of Limestone county, to defray the expenses of military commission and State troops now on duty in said county.

I therefore levy a tax of three per cent. on the hundred dollars of all taxable property situated in said county, as per assessment rolls of 1871.

All persons owning property in Limestone county are notified to appear at my office, in the city of Groesbeck immediately, and pay the same. All persons refusing or failing to pay said tax within fifteen (15) days from above date, ten (10) per cent. will be added, and their property levied upon and sold to satisfy said tax.

GEO. W. FARROW,
Special Agent for the State of Texas for Limestone county.

That is a beautiful document. The least enterprising of our historians will not fail to have it in his book.

Suppose this man Davis had the right to levy such a tax; the very unreasonableness and injustice of the exactions of the order prove him to be a persecutor and a tyrant. The people are required to come up and pay the assessment within three days, with a penalty of ten per cent. added in case of failure. The county of Limestone is a large one, as are all the counties in Texas. It extends, in some directions, a hundred and more miles from Groesbeck, the place where the tax is required to be paid in. Travel is done in the old style—on horseback and in wagons over rough roads. It will take this order, going at the fastest rate possible, over two days to reach the people living in the farther portions of the county. The result is that some will have a chance to be in a hurry and get to Groesbeck in time to pay the tax, while others will not receive the order in time to get there, and still more will not receive it for days after the allotted time has passed.

This, we repeat, is but an example of the manner in which the unlawful as well as the lawful acts of this Texas Governor are executed. Without a show of occasion, he quarters his troops upon the people of a peaceful community, levies a military tax of $40,000, makes its payment without incurring the penalty an impossibility, inaugurates a reign of terror, arrests, fines, and imprisons the citizens, robs the ballot-box, misrepresents the people, blights the prosperity and development of the State, despoils it honor, and disgraces its name; and still we, away off here, in the North and West, hardly know whether it is *policy* to touch this Texas matter or not.

The French Situation.

We have recent files of the Paris papers, which give considerable news of interest. The journals, which openly advocate the restoration of the empire, are as outspoken as the press of the United States. The chief organ in Paris, "l'Ordre," is very ably edited by M. Clement Duvernois, Minister of the Interior, who so ably provisioned Paris for the siege. He says: "It has been very much commented upon that, during the war between Paris and Versailles, Marshal MacMahon never once placed at the head of his orders of the day the words French Republic. Last week, at Marseilles, the colonel of a regiment, in returning the colors to his battalion, pronounced a discourse, in which the substantive 'republic' is completely omitted." The "Order" promulgates the Bonapartist view thus:

"The appeal to the people should be made so that all the questions should be decided—Republic, Napoleon, Bourbons. There is not an elector who is not capable of choosing between these three candidates. If the name of Napoleon should again receive an overwhelming majority, it could not be said that the empire is not the legitimate government of France. If the Republic emerges triumphant from the ballot-box, it will have from the dawn of that day a moral power which it has never had and never will have without that indorsement. If the Count de Chambord, the head of the house of France, has a majority, it will be a recognition of the rights invoked by his advocates. In every way France will have obtained an indispensable result in present circumstances—*the destruction of factions.*

"What has ruined France is party spirit. It was party spirit that upset the monarchy of 1830. The same accomplished the revolution of July. Party spirit, after hindering our military reorganization, and thus prepared our defeat, created the 4th of September, which has cost us two provinces and five thousand millions. As long as there shall exist in France three or four parties, the 'outs' will coalesce against that which holds power, and will overturn it in the end. Should the Republic, by a *coup de main*, seize the Government, all the monarchists, to-day divided, would unite to combat it and would destroy it in two years. If traditional monarchy could establish itself by a surprise, the Republicans would very soon be in accord with the Bonapartists to fight the white flag. And if the Empire should return without an explicit appeal to the country, it would have as an antagonist the coalition that it had overthrown. According to circumstances, the coalition would call itself 'the Conservative Union,' 'Union Democratic,' or 'Liberal.' There will always be a coalition which will hinder the Government from taking salutary steps, until the day when it will overturn the ministry, accusing it of not having taken them.

"And, during this time the enemy, laughing at our discords, will organize, will fortify, will arm, and will take from us every decade another province, until the day arrives for France to undergo the fate of Poland. Frenchmen, is that what we wish?—thus to go on conspiring the one against the other, and to use more force to upset each other than would be necessary to reorganize France and to repair our disasters.

"We have before us two examples, that of Poland, which factions divided; that of Prussia herself, which, after Jena, cast lower down than we have been, did not throw away her time in conspiracies to overturn governments or to reform constitutions. The half of her territory had been taken to form another kingdom, a ruinous contribution had been imposed, her army was restricted to 40,000 men. Everybody united, from the secret revolutionary societies to the old nobility. Seven years afterward we found at Leipsic Prussia at the head of Germany, and two years later Blucher finished us at Waterloo.

"Which of these two examples shall we imitate? Can there be a possible doubt?

"Republicans, Royalists, Imperialists! let us take the country as the arbiter of her own destinies. Let us clearly and loyally propound the questions. Let her say what she wishes. Then close up the ranks and support unitedly that Government, *whatever it may be*, to prepare the regeneration of our country, which has wanted only one thing to be strong and prosperous—to be united."

Certainly this seems to be as sensible reasoning as could possibly be demanded. The proposition is as democratic as could be made to any people who believe in popular suffrage and the will of the majority. The long refusal to submit the question to France herself evinces the fear of all the empire's enemies that the Emperor's strength among the masses is too great to be trusted. What sort of a republic is it when a few leaders control the government by suffrance, and hinder for months any direct appeal to the people?

☞ An enterprising resident of Detroit is taking orders for the delivery of buckwheat cakes to families. The cakes are to be delivered before breakfast, and are to be furnished cheaper than they can be manufactured at home. Before recommending such a scheme to Louisville capitalists, we should like to know whether the buckwheat-cakes man is accompanied by a bell, after the manner of milkmen.

☞ The Madison (Ind.) Courier, which is generally believed to be the semi-official organ of General Sherman, announces that though General Sherman is going to Europe, he is to pay his own expenses. This is gratifying intelligence to an anxious country, whose fears have all along whispered that the General was on the brink of paying somebody else's expenses.

☞ The Washington Republican, an over-zealous Grant organ, rebukes a Radical contemporary for "daily printing a falsehood at the head of its editorial columns." The Republican evidently believes that the interests of the great Republican party demand that falsehood should not be confined to one corner of a newspaper.

☞ The Cincinnati Gazette is in a constant state of alarm lest the city debt of Louisville shall be increased by subscriptions for railroads. When such a degree of interest is manifested in our affairs by outsiders, we may as well drop the business of looking out for ourselves.

☞ The Detroit Post has a story of a Michigan man who is six feet four inches high, and weighs but eighty-four pounds. Heretofore we have placed implicit confidence in the statements of the Detroit Post, but this is really too thin.

☞ The Chicago Tribune accuses Holden of "running up a $340 livery account and sending the bill to the Relief Society." That is about as near as it is possible to get to "stealing the livery of heaven to serve the devil in."

☞ A New York enthusiast is confident that he has invented a flying-machine which can be made to navigate the air against all opposition currents. The probability is that this hopeful man is a little flighty.

☞ When a man is to be murdered, great care should be taken as to the locality in which you Groseveron him. The papers are making a big fuss over that little Chicago affair.

☞ A dispute, followed by a shooting affray, occurred in a Jersey billiard-room the other day. Two surgeons have taken it upon themselves to decide which way the ball went.

☞ Governor Palmer's rebellious conduct is easily accounted for. He carried a rebel bullet in his thigh for some time.

☞ The South listens to the roll of the drum, then comes the tax roll.

☞ A big rise in the Ohio is not one of the current events.

☞ Lo! More frauds in the Indian Department.

THE COURTS.

Louisville City Court.

[Hon. J. Rap. Price, Judge.]

Wednesday, Nov. 8.—Bella Alter and John G. Risley, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, were fined $5 each; Peter Butler, $10.

Abigail Logan, charge of assault and battery; continued until Tuesday.

John H. Williams, formication; fined $10.

John Tobin and Thos. Miller with pistol a gun from Henry Stuckey; continued till Tuesday.

Adam Miller, Wm. Appy, Carroll and Hanford, drunk and disorderly; Miller was fined $5, and Carroll and Smith $10 each.

Frank Francis and Chas. Cassell, drunk and disorderly; discharged.

Conrad Bosche, on a peace warrant by Elizabeth Glosser and Barbara Miller; $300 bond.

Patrick Curran, on peace warrant by A. F. Lobman; continued till Friday.

Mike Billings, robbery of carpenters' rule and toy; continued till Tuesday.

David Mosby and James Brown, stealing violin from J. E. Crume; Mosby was held in $300 bail and Brown discharged.

Barney Fahey, stealing carpenters' tools from Owen Grogan; held in $250.

Charles Rosa, maliciously cutting Albert Anderson; continued till Tuesday.

James McQuin, a lunatic, was sent to the hospital.

United States District Court.

[Hon. Bland Ballard, Judge.]

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Wednesday, Nov. 8.—In re John H. Massie, Christian county, Ky.

In re Wm. H. Hagley, Logan county, Ky.

In re Samuel O. Rutherford, Logan county, Ky.

In each of the above cases, a voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed, and referred to W. L. Underwood, register.

Jefferson Court Common Pleas.

[Hon. H. J. Stites, Judge.]

Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1871.—Isaac Minor vs. L. R. Bates; motion by defendant to strike out answer of defendant for want of verification, and motion for judgment submitted on the Court for opinion.

John Mehringer vs. Henry Meyers et al; motion to set aside judgment and for new trial submitted.

R. Ryecamous vs. John Halby; evidence heard and cause submitted on law and facts, without the intervention of a jury.

J. C. Mulholland vs. Wm. Mascula;

W. T. Samuels vs. J. C. Mulholland; in each of these cases the evidence and argument heard, and cause submitted.

John S. Kline vs. Wm. Boss and S. T. Davis; jury instructed to find for plaintiff, but by counsel concluded; case given to the jury, who were unable to agree upon a verdict up to the hour of adjournment. Jury ruled adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Joshua Elliott vs. Henry Pound, et al. Case dismissed as to Grandison Simpson. It appears that defendant D. L. Davis was a minor under twenty-one years of age, and that Rodman was appointed guardian *ad litem* for said minor defendant. Jury trial; evidence heard in part, when Court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Decisions of Court of Appeals.

[Reported expressly for the Courier-Journal, by Daniel Jones, Reporter, Frankfort.]

CAUSES DECIDED.

Frankfort, Nov. 7.—Smith, &c., vs. Kahn and Wife, McLean; reversed.

Commonwealth vs. Commonwealth, Menifee; affirmed.

Waring vs. Commonwealth, Greenup; motion to dismiss appeal overruled, and judgment reversed.

ORDERS.

Lane's heirs vs. Sconver, &c., Clark; petition for rehearing overruled.

McKinney vs. Pettit, Scott; execution indorsed for benefit of clerk of the Circuit Court.

Crockett vs. Curry et al., Kenton;

Hiram, of color, vs. Griffin, Shelby; petitions for rehearing filed.

Carpenter vs. Carpenter, &c., Montgomery; petition for modification of opinion filed.

Ward vs. Samuels et al., McLean;

Ward vs. Dudley et al., McLean;

Looper vs. Cantrell, Calloway; continued until next term of this Court.

Kehr, &c., vs. Mattingly, McLean;

Lee vs. Davis, McLean;

Bradshaw vs. Woodard, McLean;

Kitting vs. Jett, McLean;

Riley vs. Preston Robbins, McLean;

Arkenburg vs. Wall, McLean;

Orr et al. vs. Prince, Caldwell;

Carl vs. Carl, &c., Caldwell;

Evans vs. Leech, ex'r, Caldwell; submitted on briefs.

Shanahan vs. Commonwealth, Jefferson; argued by Attorney General Rodman for appellee and S. H. Field, Esq., for appellant, and submitted.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Frankfort, Nov. 8.—Lee vs. Davis, McLean; affirmed.

Riley vs. Preston Brothers, McLean; affirmed.

Orr, &c., vs. Prince, &c., Caldwell; affirmed.

Commonwealth vs. Wells, Madison; affirmed.

Hiltinger vs. Jett, &c., Lesh; affirmed.

Bradshaw vs. Woodward, McLean; affirmed.

Sandefer, &c., vs. Lynn, Webster.

ORDERS.

Wilhoit vs. Hancock, Owen; ordered that mandate issue forthwith.

Cooper vs. Cooper's heirs, &c., Morgan; petition for rehearing filed.

Land vs. Land, &c., Harrison; response to petition, delivered, and petition for rehearing overruled.

Hopkins vs. Cattle, Christian;

Adams vs. Brown, Trimble;

Campbell and wife vs. Evansville, H., and N. Railroad Company, Christian;

Commonwealth, for relation, &c., vs. McCarroll et al., Christian;

Fleming vs. Chandler, Lyon;

Anderson vs. Cobb, Bell & Co., Lyon;

Pratt, &c., vs. Cox, &c., Hopkins; submitted on briefs.

Cumberland and Ohio Railroad.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

It was rumored, on the streets to-day that Jno. C. Brodhead, Chief Engineer, has an offer from responsible contractors of Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio and Virginia to construct the whole of that portion of the Cumberland and Ohio railroad from the Tennessee State line to Chattanooga. It is understood from Mr. Bro dhead that the prices are quite reasonable and satisfactory, consisting that the contractors propose to take all the county bonds in Tennessee that have been issued in behalf of said road as stock, besides making a large subscription to the capital stock of said road.

The Cumberland and Ohio is now considered a live enterprise, and will be built. Now, is it not time for the city of Louisville to wake up and control this road while there is a chance to do so by passing the ordinance now before the City Council, submitting the proposition to the voters of the city whether or not they will subscribe $1,000,000 stock to build another road to the South? KENTUCKY.

☞ In Wisconsin there is a ten-acre lot o potatoes, which are roasted as nicely as I done in an oven.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ The Russia zinc Saratoga trunk for ladies is certainly one of the greatest improvements of the age. No amount of exposure to the weather injures them or their contents. Thieves cannot cut them open, and even a Louisville bankdriver cannot break them. D. O'Hare, 142 Main street.

☞ The Duke Alexis, before going to the buffalo hunt with Gen. Sherman, will probably visit E. Morgan's Son's Sapollo works and test the claims of this great cleanser of paint, china, knives, windows, mahogany, &c.

☞ One of the conclusions of our city that all strangers should visit is D. O'Hare's great Trunk Manufactory, 142 Main, 2 doors west of Fourth, between Fourth and Fifth. Go and see it, by all means, whether you wish to purchase or not.

☞ The A. No. XX sole leather valise, copper-riveted edge and improved steel springs, at D. O'Hare's trunk house, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Glen Lea Bourbon Whisky

is the product of careful distillation by the old process, and is sold at fair prices according to the various ages. We have this brand of pure Kentucky whisky in private stock from three to twelve years old. W. H. Walker & Co. Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

☞ Remember that D. O'Hare's Great Trunk House is on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can buy one trunk at the lowest wholesale price.

☞ You can buy a Saratoga trunk for $4 50 at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Walker's Tonic Bitters

invigorates and gives tone to the system, cures chills and fevers, dyspepsia, constipation, and every form of indigestion. In neuralgia, sick and nervous headache, rheumatism and all diseases arising from a torpid liver it acts like a charm. W. H. Walker & Co., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

From a prominent merchant in Milwaukee, Wisconsin:

Milwaukee, Sept. 6, 1871.

I have no hesitation in recommending the above bitters, having witnessed their beneficial effects, and believing them to be all they claim for them. James Kehler.

☞ One dollar and fifty cents will buy a trunk at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Remember, that the Trunk that D. O'Hare advertises to sell at $1 50 has rollers on and a tray in it.

LOCAL NOTICES.

How to Protect Your Trunk from Breaking.

One of the greatest necessities of this age of constant travel is a trunk which will not break, and which will not cut its way through anything which it comes down upon. This is fully accomplished by the India-rubber trunk shield, which must be seen to be appreciated. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Trunks of Any Size or Quality,

old or new, can be fitted with the newly-invented India-rubber Trunk Shield on short notice at D. O'Hare's great trunk emporium, No. 142 south side Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. The railroad men say they are the greatest invention of the day, and that nothing short of a general smash-up of a train can injure them in the slightest degree.

Baggage-Smashers in Despair.

The India-rubber Trunk Shield, now being attached to trunks by D. O'Hare, at his trunk manufactory, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, is one of the greatest securities that science has ever devised for travelers. A trunk encased in them may bid defiance to anything short of a first-class earthquake.

No More Baggage-Smashing.

The celebrated India-rubber trunk-shields, an article long needed by the traveling community, manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, betwee Fourth and Fifth.

Southern Merchants,

look to your interests and pack your goods in trunks, and save the loss on packing-boxes. The cost is small, and convenience great. Every trunk you can sell the trunks to a profit. You are invited to call and examine the stock. To those who purchase to sell again, a liberal deduction will be made from the lowest trade wholesale price. Remember the place. D. O'HARE'S, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky.

Marriage Guide.

Interesting work, numerous engravings, 224 pages. Price 50 cents. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 North Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo. See advertisement. au17 dawly

Remember

that, in purchasing your trunks from D. O'Hare's trunk manufactory, you get the article at first hands, and do not have to pay two or three profits. It must not be supposed that his stock is limited to trunks; it embraces everything that a traveler may need in the shape of satchels, valises, traveling bags, bonnet boxes, &c., &c. Remember the place—D. O'Hare's, 142 Main st., between Fourth and Fifth.

If you want a Trunk that you can

throw out of a four-story window without injury call on D. O'Hare, at his Trunk Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, and get one of his Solid English Sole-leather Trunks. There is no discount on them.

Look to Your Interests

and buy where you can buy the cheapest, and that is at D. O'Hare's Great Trunk Manufactory, Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth where he is retailing his immense stock at wholesale New York prices.

Don't Waste Your Time in Wandering Around

among second and third-class dealers, but if you want a trunk or anything in that line go to headquarters, at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, No. 142 between Fourth and Fifth, where you can select from a stock of 5,000, and only pay the lowest wholesale price for a single trunk.

Something New.

The newest and best thing now on the market is the Russian zinc traveling trunk, manufactured by Messrs. Saratoga, Hudson water, lightning, nor hotel porters can affect them. They are not only far superior to the best sole-leather trunks, but they are at least 50 per cent. cheaper.

5,000 Trunks

at wholesale and retail, at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Burnett's Cocoaine is the best hair-dressing

Competition is the Life of Trade,

and D. O'Hare is the life of competition in the Trunk business, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ John C. Baker & Co.'s pure cod-liver oil, the oldest and best brand. The only certain remedy for diseases of throat and lungs. Sold by all druggists. se12 Tu, Th&Sa1y

Trunks Retailed

at wholesale prices at D. O'Hare's. Where is it? On Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Old Trunks

neatly repaired at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil

is the best. de12 eodly

MARRIED.

BERRYMAN—WRIGHT—At Christ Church, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., by the Rev. James Craik, Mr. J. S. Berryman to Miss Mary B. Wright, all of this city.

There were no cards, and while there were only a few especial friends present, the very pretty program pealed forth the beautiful strains of the "Wedding March," as the bride left the altar. The impressive ceremony of the Episcopal Church was performed in the usual imposing manner, and when it was "pronounced, they were declared "together," &c., were pronounced, many were the hearts present that joined in the closing "Amen." We followed the bride and bridegroom to the depot, and, as we said "good-bye" for a brief period, the heart-felt wish prompted itself that the light of married love might ever gleam brightly along the pathway of our young friends, and the bright sunshine of life never be darkened by sorrow or distress, but may they walk hand in hand together through life's journey, one heart and one soul uniting them to the joys of earth and hopes of the hereafter.

LIGGETT—McCARRELL—On the 8th inst., in this city, by Rev. Dr. R. H. Rivers, Mr. Asa T. Liggett and Miss Sarah E. McCarrell, all of this city.

DIED.

REED—On November 8, 1871, at 1 o'clock A. M., Mrs. Catherine Reed, wife of the late William Reed, aged 80 years.

The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock, Thursday morning, from the First Presbyterian Church.

MEETINGS.

Notice.

THE called meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee for the city of Louisville, on Friday, November 10th, 1871, is postponed until further notice.

Chas. R. Long, Sec. Geo. P. Doern, Chairman.

I. O. O. F.

The officers and members of Mount Horeb Encampment, No. 1, are hereby notified to meet in the street-car depot, on Central Hall, on Thursday night, the 9th inst., at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of attending Wayford Encampment in a body. By order of the Encampment. WILLIAM WHITE, Scribe.

CITY ORDINANCES.

No. 215.]

AN ORDINANCE

To improve a portion of the sidewalk on Preston street, between Kentucky and Breckinridge streets.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville: That the sidewalk on the east side of Preston street, between Kentucky street and Mechanic street, shall be graded, curbed, guttered, flagged and paved in accordance with the provisions of an ordinance approved the 8th day of May, 1870, entitled "General Ordinance concerning the improvement of sidewalks with brick pavement," including such edge paving as may be necessary, and that said work shall be done at the cost of the owners of the ground fronting the improvement, as provided in ordinance approved the 26th day of April, 1870, entitled "An ordinance in relation to the cost of improving public ways."

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.
J. M. NADENAU, C. B. C. C.

Attest: WM. F. BUBEL, P. B. A.
Approved November 4, 1871.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

JOB PRINTING.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE

IN THE CITY TO GET YOUR

Job Printing

DONE IS AT THE

COURIER-JOURNAL JOB-ROOMS.

Every variety, from a Visiting-card to a Mammoth Poster, done with neatness and dispatch.

Mercantile Work a Specialty.

Just received, a new and handsome line of Note Paper and Envelopes.

J. B. STACKHOUSE,
Office in second story Courier-Journal buildings, Jefferson street. se6 dawly

DECEMBER ELECTION.

City Auditor.

OREGON HOLBROOK is a candidate for City Auditor at the December election, 1871. no7 dtd

JOHN B. REDDING is a candidate for City Auditor at the December election, 1871. no7 dtd

JOHN M. O'NEAL is a candidate for re-election as City Auditor. no7 dtd

Chief of Fire Department.

GEO. W. LEVI is a candidate for re-election as Chief Engineer of the Fire Department at the ensuing election. no7 dtd

HUGH E. CURRY is a candidate for Chief of the Fire Department at the ensuing December election. no30 dtd

To the Citizens of Louisville, Ky.

At the earnest solicitation of my many personal and political friends, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of this city.

se10 dtcon DANIEL GUY.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Chicago Fire.

COMMISSION.

THE firm of Denton & Sage, having dissolved, we desire to inform our correspondents and the trade generally that the

General Commission Business

will be continued under the name and firm of

D. H. DENTON & CO.,

At No. 190 East Washington street, Chicago. One hundred cents on the dollar having been paid on the indebtedness of the late firm, and having ample capital left, we are now prepared to buy and ship or buy and hold here GRAIN, PROVISIONS, &c., on margins as heretofore.

Option-trading in Grain and Provisions is again making ground rapidly, and we are prepared to execute orders in this line, as of old, upon margins.

Reference—Union National Bank, Chicago.

no6 d20 D. H. DENTON & CO.

F. P. Carson, Late of Evansville Ind. T. T. Carson, Late of Woodbury, Ky. R. J. Daniel, Late of Evansville, Ind.

CARSON, DANIEL, & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

No. 207 Main st., between Seventh and Eighth, se20 d3m LOUISVILLE, KY

Edward P. Pittman, Recently of St. Louis, Mo. John C. Sherley, Louisville, Ky.

PITTMAN & SHERLEY,

Commission Merchants,

MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS,

No. 165 Main street, over Bank of America, Louisville, Ky.

au16 d3m

COAL.

BRAZIL BLOCK COAL,

From Clay County, Indiana,

WILL BE DELIVERED TO DEALERS AND CONSUMERS AT

FAIR PRICES.

APPLY TO

T. M. ERWIN

Agent, Office near the J., M. & I. R. R. Bridge Depot. no8 d3m

FINANCIAL.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 9 Wall street, New York. Five per cent. interest allowed on deposits. Drafts on the city of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank. Individuals or firms having funds at this agency can draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that Callow interest on all balances of five per cent. We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business Paper, and other commercial notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

no2 dtn

VAULT CLEANING.

J. G. BERGER'S

PATENT

Odorless Sink-Evacuating Apparatus,

Office 220 Market st., between Sixth and Seventh, LOUISVILLE, KY.

ORDERS left at the Health Office will receive prompt attention. I am prepared to clean vaults any time during the day.

Certificate of the Health Officer.

HEALTH OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 9, 1871.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that I have witnessed the operation of J. G. Berger's patent "Odorless Sink-Evacuating Apparatus," and am well pleased therewith. It performs its work admirably, without smell, and perfectly. SAMUEL MANLY, M. D.,
au6 eod2w Health Officer.

DIVIDENDS.

Dividend.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOUISVILLE,
November 1, 1871.

THE Board of Directors of this Bank TO-DAY declared a dividend of six (6) per cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th inst.

no2 dtd H. M. CUNNINGHAM, Cashier.

DRY GOODS.

1871. FALL TRADE. 1871.

WHOLESALE.

M'CORD, BRADLEY & CO

No. 207 Main street, between Seventh and Eighth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS & NOTIONS

FOR THE

FALL OF 1871,

Which will be offered

Low to the Trade.

SPECIAL inducements offered to cash buyers. Orders for the sale of the New Albany Woolen and Cotton-mill Goods, Jeans, Flannels, Blankets, Yarns, Sheeting, &c. oc31 d3m McCORD, BRADLEY & CO.

JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Nos. 71 and 73 Sixth st., are just in receipt of the following goods, viz:

Shawls.

5 cases Black Cashmere, Square and long;
5 do Broche do do
10 do Striped do do
50 do Plaid do do
25 do Shoulder.

Sackings.

500 pcs Gilbert's Opera Flannels;
100 do Fancy Plaid do;
50 do Plaid do;

Cloakings.

100 pcs Black Velveteens;
10 do Colored do;
10 do Black Silk Velvets.

Trimmings.

10 pcs Patent Velvets;
10 do Gros D'Afrique;
500 cartoons Black Silk Velvet Ribbons;
100 do Colored do do do.

Ribbons.

500 cartoons Cord-edge Trimming Ribbons;
200 do Bonnet do do;
50 do Plain and Plaid Sash do;
50 do Gros Grain do.

oc15

NOW OPENING.

A LARGE and Complete Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Prints, Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Shawls, Blankets, Sheetings, Shirtings, Ticks,

COURIER-JOURNAL

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 9, 1871.

THE WORKINGMEN OF EUROPE.

Extract from an Address by the Mayor of Cork, Ireland, Before the Cork Literary and Scientific Society.

The condition of the working classes, the relations of capitalists and laborers, and the forces the conflict between these classes was producing, were, to his mind, subjects of the gravest importance. He considered that the condition of the working classes had too long been a disgrace to a community which boasted of its wealth and civilization, and he feared if remedial measures were not applied, we should, at no remote period, see arise a state of great social confusion. Nor were measures of relief needed to arrest the decadence of the manufacturing and commercial prosperity on which our national greatness and power depended (hear). The working classes were gradually awakening to a sense of their numerical strength, and it was essential that they should be made happy and contented by the amelioration of their material and intellectual condition. He did not deny that many of the miseries of the working man were of his own making, the results of intemperance and improvidence; but it was indisputable that the wealthier classes of society had not done their duty, and that proper means of education, fair facilities for moral improvement and the spread of innocent amusement had not been afforded to the working classes (hear). The working man throughout the United Kingdom was, as a rule ill-fed, ill-housed, overworked and under-educated, and he was moreover generally mated to a woman devoid of habit of order, cleanliness and economy. What wonder then if some amongst them had recourse to the extravagant use of whisky as a remedy for the miseries and unhappiness that oppress them, or fell an easy prey to designing politicians who sought to inflame their minds, or if when the opportunity arose they should seek to wrest from the capitalist concessions of wages and time, which would in some instances preclude the manufacturers from entering into competition with foreign countries? (hear, hear.) At the present moment, when international organizations were at work and the spirit of dissatisfaction existed, it was imperative that prompt action should be taken by the Legislature to remove the grievances from which this class suffered (hear, hear.) The Mayor proceeded to inquire what were the legitimate demands of the working classes, and defined them to be education, good lodgings, and the opportunities for rational amusement—education which should never be separated from religion (hear, hear), and which should embrace the instruction of women in the knowledge of cookery, and domestic duties, and aim at the formation of habits of order, cleanliness and economy in those who are destined to be the wives of workingmen (applause). Technical education should also receive attention, and it should be the aim of the State to place the native workman on a level with the foreigner, in regard to whom he is at present at a great disadvantage. The question might seem to have little practical interest for Ireland, deficient as we were in manufactures, but we should remember that our industrial resources were fast keeping up with the prosperity of England and Scotland, which were the great markets for our agricultural produce (hear, hear), and we should certainly share their adversity, though in a lesser degree. The Mayor proceeded to quote the opinions of Mr. Scott Russell, Dr. Lyon Playfair, and Mr. Blundella in regard to the inferiority of the English artisan to his foreign competitor, and the danger of his being outstripped in the competition of nations, and he proceeded to say that the practical effect of disregard of these warnings would be the exclusion of England from the foreign markets, bad trade at home, and possibly revolution. Passing next to the effects of poverty and destitution, he asked if we seek the lodgings of the poor do we not find them in the dismal lanes and crowded alleys, surrounded by reeking filth and abominable nuisances, and the children growing up exposed to all the pernicious influences of impurities and bad air? (Hear, hear.) What wonder then if the death-rate was appalling high, and what were the results could spring from such circumstances and associations but squalor, pauperism and crime? (Hear.) He was truly convinced that a large proportion of the drunkenness so prominent among those classes had its origin in the manner in which they were lodged. In the cities and towns were growth of unhealthier classes of society had not done their duty, and that proper means of education, fair facilities for moral improvement and the spread of innocent amusement had not been afforded to the working classes (hear). The working man throughout the United Kingdom was, as a rule ill-fed, ill-housed, overworked and under-educated, and he was moreover generally mated to a woman devoid of habit of order, cleanliness and economy. What wonder then if some amongst them had recourse to the extravagant use of whisky as a remedy for the miseries and unhappiness that oppress them, or fell an easy prey to designing politicians who sought to inflame their minds, or if when the opportunity arose they should seek to wrest from the capitalist concessions of wages and time, which would in some instances precludes the manufacturers from entering into competition with foreign countries? (hear, hear.) At the present moment, when international organizations were at work and the spirit of dissatisfaction existed, it was imperative that prompt action should be taken by the Legislature to remove the grievances from which this class suffered (hear, hear.) The Mayor proceeded to inquire what were the legitimate demands of the working classes, and defined them to be education, good lodgings, and the opportunities for rational amusement—education which should never be separated from religion (hear, hear), and which should embrace the instruction of women in the knowledge of cookery

COURIER-JOURNAL

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 9, 1871.

Messrs. Griffin & Hoffman, Newspaper Advertising Agents, No. 4 South street, Baltimore, Md., are duly authorized to contract for advertisements at our schedule rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with this house.

The Elections.

We give this morning further and fuller returns from the elections. There is nothing new to report. The general tendency of them was indicated in the dispatches yesterday. New York is Republican and the Republicans are jubilant; Wisconsin is Republican and the Republicans are grateful; Massachusetts and Minnesota are Republican and the Republicans are not surprised. Illinois of course elected the Republican nominee for Congress at large. The Southern States, in which elections were held, have not been heard from except in a few scattering returns which give no idea of the general result. The only considerable Democratic victory is that in New Jersey, where the party gained over 7,000 on the vote at the last election and carry the State by a majority of 4,600, though the Republicans still hold the Legislature.

The Steamboatmen.

The meeting of the Steamboatmen's Convention at the Galt House, yesterday, was an event in the history of Western commerce. Our river interests involve not only the immense internal trade of the broad and fertile and populous West, but affect to a greater or less extent the business of the entire country. Interests so vast require wise handling on the part of the Government; yet the laws upon the subject of river navigation have been singularly defective. The men who had passed their lives on the Western waters, and who had learned in the school of experience the alpha and omega of water transportation, were not consulted by the authorities in regard to the measures proposed for the management of these great interests, or if consulted their counsel and their experience were disregarded. The result has been that Western steamboat men have labored under many difficulties imposed by the laws, and have been compelled to submit to many useless and absurd and costly requirements, and, instead of finding a fostering and supporting care extended over their business by the friendly and paternal hand of the Government, they have had to fight their way step by step over innumerable obstacles thrown in their way by wrong and ridiculous legislation.

They have at last determined to make a united effort to secure some attention to their wants and wishes—some redress of their grievances. The object of this convention is to prepare, upon thorough consideration and consultation, a revision of the laws governing steamboats on the Western rivers and lakes, to protest earnestly and unanimously against the law as it now stands, and to urge upon Congress a repeal or modification of its obnoxious provisions, and the substitution of the amended statutes which their own experience and judgment and knowledge of the matter will enable them to adapt to the wants of river and lake transportation. If Congress is wise and true to the large section and the immense trade represented, it will heed their advice and adopt their suggestions.

The convention is as fine-looking a body of men as ever assembled in the West, and represents probably a hundred and fifty millions of private wealth, to say nothing of the important public enterprises which owe their success to the intelligent energy of many of the members. Quite a number are to be seen on the floor who have grown gray in steamboating on the Western waters; others who have not been so long in the business, but whose high reputations for skill and integrity and enterprise already extend to every quarter of the country. It is hardly likely that Congress will turn a deaf and obstinate ear to the demands of a body of men, wielding the power and influence they possess, and utilizing in active industry the large capital invested in their business.

The convention is well attended to at the Gals House. Col. JOHNSON has given it the large room in the west end of the building, and its bestowing every courtesy and attention upon the members.

We give a full report of the proceedings of yesterday's sessions, taken by a shorthand reporter exclusively for the COURIER-JOURNAL.

The Horse Rebellion.

A horse belonging to Dr. Hunsinger, U. S. A., attached to a buggy belonging to Mr. R. C. Reynolds, frightened by the cars, ran away on the Galt House yesterday, and ran down Main street. At the crossing of First street the animal took down the sidewalk on the south side, and went dashing over the brick pavement, carrying the buggy safely over all obstacles till he reached Western Union Telegraph office, corner of Second and Main streets, where the buggy was lodged against a post and the horse thrown to the ground. The buggy was badly smashed, but the horse got up on his feet again and went plunging frantically on down Main street.

Two horses attached to a wagon from the country ran away down Market street yesterday afternoon. While passing down on the north side of the Preston-street market-house the wagon collided with a buggy, taking the dashboard off the latter vehicle, when the team was brought to a stand-still in the street.

A mad horse, at the corner of Broadway and Logan street, which bit the driver and tore out the eye of his master, Mr. A. Kraft, on Tuesday evening, is still unmanageable, and yesterday evening would not suffer any one to approach him to take off the harness.

A Pugnacious Trio.

Adam Miller, Andrew Carroll and Harry Smith, the gay trio who were arrested on Tuesday evening, for being engaged in a fight against a shoemaker, on Third street, had a hearing in the City Court yesterday morning. The evidence given not only proved them guilty of raising a disturbance, but of several other little misdemeanors. Being drunk, fighting, making a noise, breaking a window, turning over articles of furniture in a house, rolling a wheelbarrow into the street, and causing a team to run off with a wagon were the main features in their list of amusements. For this uncivil conduct Carroll and Smith paid a fine of fifteen dollars each, and Miller paid five dollars for being in such evil company.

Foul Play in a Race.

Three Swedes were laying the Nicolson pavement on one side of Seventh street yesterday, and an Irishman was doing the same kind of work on the opposite side. They were racing with each other, and the Emerald boy got behind. The Swedes swept past him in a little while, and he complained to the boss that they were not doing the work "according to contract." The boss investigated the matter, and found the representation true. The strips were laid down, but not nailed at all. The contractor kicked them loose, and had the work done over. A bad job was at last accomplished, and the men turned into a good one, without loss of money or time.

Singular Accident.

John Cline, Jr., 19 years of age, a son of Capt. John Cline, of the Weatherford Fire Company No. 3, met with a painful accident yesterday evening, while at work in the glass-works of Keach & Reed, on the corner of Clay and Franklin streets. One of the workmen was blowing a bottle into shape, but, finding that some part was defective, threw it to one side, without noticing any one standing near him. Young Cline happened to be between the blower and the rubbish pile, and the bottle struck him on the side of the head, cutting off the lower part of one of his ears.

CITY BUSINESS.

☞ Real estate buyers should not forget that Buckel & Shaffer sell without reserve, this afternoon at 4 o'clock, a good two-story brick residence house on the northeast corner of Shelby and Market streets; also a lot in the rear of the above, fronting on Shelby street.

New Printing Machinery and Types.

Mr. J. H. Stackhouse, proprietor of the COURIER-JOURNAL job office, has just received the splendid new steam presses and job types purchased by him during his recent visit to New York, and he is now prepared to do every kind of job work, mercantile printing, railroad work &c., &c., with a beauty, completeness, cheapness, and dispatch unequaled in the city or the West. His office, with its new fitting up, is well worth seeing.

RIVER INTERESTS.

The Western Steamboatmen in Council at the Galt House.

Organization of the Convention Yesterday.

The Delegates Visit the Canal To-day

And Banquet at the Louisville Hotel To-Night.

Seventeen States Represented in the Body.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN FULL.

The convention assembled at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was called to order by Capt. R. H. Woolfolk, of this city, who read the call which we have already published, and nominated E. W. Gould, Esq., of St. Louis, as temporary chairman, and C. L. Brannon, of Pittsburgh, temporary secretary, and upon motions they were unanimously elected.

Mr. Gould, on taking the chair, spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF E. W. GOULD, ESQ.

GENTLEMEN AND DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION: I tender you my hearty thanks for the compliment which you have paid to the delegation from St. Louis in the selection of your humble servant to preside over your deliberations. You will not, of course, expect from me, as temporary chairman, any address. You are all very well aware that talking is not my forte. If I have any reputation as all it is for working, and I shall be ready at all times, when it comes to that part of the duties of the convention. I may say, however, that it affords me very much pleasure to meet so many of you on this occasion. I see among your members many that I have met before on similar occasions, and I am sure very glad to see quite a number present that I have never met on an occasion like this.

The presence of so large a number bespeaks a very favorable result, and while our previous conventions have not resulted so favorably as they should have, or as we had a right to expect, I think we have before us the assurance that more favorable results will accrue to us from this effort.

It will be recollected by many of the gentlemen that in 1866, a similar body to this assembled at St. Louis, and for a similar purpose—that of amending or preparing a new law for the government of the steamboats up in the Southern and Western waters. That convention was largely attended, and a committee was appointed for the purpose of preparing a bill containing the amendments of what was desired, to be reported at a subsequent meeting. That meeting was subsequently held in Cincinnati, and resulted in the production of what was considered a very favorable bill for the improvement of the navigation of the waters emptying into the Gulf of Mexico. That bill separated from the marine law of the nation in the matters of the rivers and waters into the Gulf, and was prepared at great length and great care, and reported to the Cincinnati convention in 1866, I think. That convention very generally, I believe, unanimously indorsed it section by section, although it was a bill containing more than one hundred sections. They were taken up one by one, thoroughly discussed and finally passed, and a committee was appointed for the purpose of carrying the bill to Congress, and using such means as were in their power to secure its passage there. But there was unfortunately, I may say here, a failure in the action of the convention to provide means for its being enacted into a law, and that was money. The committee, however, went to Washington and secured the indorsement of the Secretary of the Treasury, and a large delegation from this section of country were received by the Committee on Commerce very graciously, and explained in as plain as definitely as possible the objects of the bill, all of which I have done, and the committee withdrew, expecting, from the very favorable consideration they had met with, that the bill would finally be passed under the circumstances, but they were very greatly disappointed, as you all know, for the bill was smothered in the pocket of the chairman of the Committee on Commerce.

It is unnecessary for me to go into further detail, but, having failed, the boatmen as a class are now seeking to make another attempt to pass a bill through Congress for the government of those waters, and from that neglect we have had following upon us what I consider a very unjustifiable law. All of you are acquainted with the particular features of the bill, and you will doubtless have it under your consideration.

There was serious objection made by some worthy gentlemen to the separation of the marine laws of the ocean and of the inland navigation. Whether those objections were well taken you are better able to judge than I am, but I believe that the kinds of navigation are so different, the one from the other, that they should be very distinct from each other, and on the ocean, that there should be no difficulty in the separation of the laws.

It will be necessary for us, when we attempt to amend this law, to define very particularly those sections which are applicable to the Western waters, and not a word should be there in the bill to amend the law for our purposes, and in any action we may take regarding the navigation interests.

You are all well aware of the great importance of the Western rivers, and that you are aware that there are other provisions especially appertaining to the navigation of rivers that should receive your attention. I hope you will not dissolve without expressing your wishes and determination in regard to our waters. Thirty-five years ago the Government made an appropriation for the purpose of building a few snagboats. A few were built and put upon the rivers. They were of great use, but were finally withdrawn.

Four years ago an effort was made to revive the spirit of Western improvement, and that effort, by individual exertions and the action of a few corporate bodies, has resulted from time to time in a few snags and a boat or two. You have one of the improvements here upon your river which has resulted from that effort, and that is your canals. Another has also been commenced on the Mississippi river at the rapids, and which is a similar measure appropriation. It has been secured from time to time three or four snagboats, and they have been at work doing a great deal of good.

We are now in a position to insist that Congress aid to advance these interests, and if we are united in the proposition the committee of inquisition but that it will result in large appropriations annually for our rivers. It will become as valuable as our canals, and, instead of having to contend with snags and rocks and rapids, we shall have open navigation at all times, except when closed by ice, which will be for a little while only with proper appropriations. By an united effort now, I believe we may not only do that for which we have been called together, but we may do a great deal toward restoring and improving the navigation as nature does, ned it.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Gould's remarks, it was moved and carried that three committees be appointed, viz: 1st. A committee on permanent organization, to report the names of permanent officials. 2d. A committee on rules and order of business; and that each State report the names of the delegates they desire shall serve upon those committees; and upon nomination the committees were appointed as follows:

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Geo. Miller, Pittsburgh; R. S. Semple, Cincinnati; H. Verhoeff, Jr., Louisville; H. T. Dexter, Evansville; H. H. Harrison, Nashville; H. W. Brodsell, Memphis; J. Rhodes, Missouri; D. Elliott, Memphis; H. J. Reamer, New Albany; Nat Williams, Madison; E. R. Perry, New Orleans; T. Fenwick, Vicksburg; Daniel Dowell, Galveston; Maj. Flowers, Vicksburg; T. McCurdy, Detroit; Capt. Geo. Blakesly, Mobile.

COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

W. J. Kountz, Pittsburg; Thos. Shiriock, Cincinnati; B. C. Levi, Louisville; O. J. Lumpkin, Evansville; H. H. Harrison, Nashville; J. S. Mason, St. Louis; J. N. Phillips, Cairo; James Lee, New Albany; J. Beaudry, New Albany; J. R. Steamboat Madison; D. S. Barmore, Jeffersonville; J. G. McCollough, New Orleans; Jos. Stafford, Galveston; Bigley Penn, Vicksburg; T. Whiting, Detroit; Geo. Blakesly, Mobile.

COMMITTEE ON ORDER OF BUSINESS.

J. T. Stockdale, Pittsburgh; S. J. Hale, Cincinnati; R. H. Woolfolk, Louisville; H. Bruce, New Albany; J. Pillow, H. H. Harris, Nashville; Wm. Rhodes, St. Louis; J. M. Phillips, Cairo; J. Prescott, Memphis; R. P. Fuller, New Albany; H. J. Brinker, New Orleans; D. Barns, Galveston; D. M. Dryden, Jeffersonville; T. Fenwick, Vicksburg; Geo. Blakesly, Detroit; Geo. Blakesly, Mobile.

Upon motion of Capt. Sherlock, the committees were ordered to report in half an hour, and the convention took a recess until the expiration of that time, when the committees reported as follows:

The Committee on Credentials reported that they had examined the credentials of the delegates present, and found that the various ports were represented as follows:

THE DELEGATIONS.

PITTSBURGH DELEGATION—R. C. Gray, J. T. Stockdale, C. L. Brannon, N. J. Bigley, George E. Miller, John McCauley, A. W. Bell, George F. Davo, Joseph H. Brown, John A. Wood, W. H. Brown, W. J. Kountz.

CINCINNATI DELEGATION—Thomas Sherlock, R. M. Wade, R. S. Semple, H. C. Hart, W. G. Vorix, A. Robinson, Jr., John G. Ralpe, H. Hamilton, Wm. Wise, Law. Kaste, O. P. Shinkle, J. C. Reno, F. Batchelor, John Shuck, Sam. J. Hale, T. F. Johnson, R. W. Wise, Sam'l Beckenstaff, John S. Patterson, John Williamson, John Woodburn, David Gibson, Geo. W. Neare, J. W. Bullock, E. E. Bowers, R. H. Maratta, Henry Hartman.

LOUISVILLE DELEGATION—R. H. Woolfolk, Z. M. Shifrin, Augustus Atnaslin, H. Verhoeff, Jr., Frank Carter, Moses Irwin, B. C. Levi, A. T. Gilmore, Jo. Mitchell, L. B. Dunham, Charles G. Schultz, Pink Varble.

EVANSVILLE DELEGATION—Gus. Lempke, H. M. Sweitzer, H. T. Dexter, J. DeSocchen.

NASHVILLE DELEGATION—H. H. Harrison.

ST. LOUIS DELEGATION—E. W. Gould, William Rhodes, John McCloy, O. M. Mason, H. C. Hort, sen., David Hilliard, D. H. Bettis, James Homans, J. N. Bofinger, W. H. Green, M. A. Bryson, Geo. A. Hides, Jas. L. Huse, T. McCord, H. W. Brodsack.

CAIRO DELEGATION—J. M. Phillips.

NEW ALBANY DELEGATION—James Lee, Jr., John D. Elliott, Joseph Elliott, O. F. Prescot.

NEW ALBANY DELEGATION—Samuel Montgomery, Hiram Beamer.

MADISON DELEGATION—J. R. Stewart, H. J. Billing, N. Williams.

NEW ORLEANS DELEGATION—E. R. Perry, C. W. Stinde, H. J. Brinker, C. Thorn, J. G. McCullough, Sam Lawson.

FRANKLIN (La.) DELEGATION—E. B. Trinadad.

JEFFERSONVILLE DELEGATION—D. S. Barmore, D. M. Dryden, James Howard, John Montgomery.

GALVESTON (TEXAS) DELEGATION—D. Barns, J. Stafford.

VICKSBURG DELEGATION—D. W. Flowery.

DETROIT (MICHIGAN) DELEGATION—John S. Newberry, Eber Ward, Stephen Kirby, James M. Balentine.

BUFFALO (NEW YORK) DELEGATION—J. F. Whiting.

MOBILE DELEGATION—D. J. Blakesley.

NEW YORK DELEGATION—Cyrus F. Smith, H. L. Livingston, M. F. Clyde, C. H. Delamat, jr., W. Coolard, G. H. Reynolds, Richard Peck, Dunning Smith, A. P. St. John.

BALTIMORE (MARYLAND) DELEGATION—J. S. Brown, Joseph Craig.

The report was adopted and committee discharged.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following as the list of officers:

John S. Newberry, of Detroit, President.

Thomas H. Sherlock, of Cincinnati, 1st Vice President.

E. W. Gould, of St. Louis, 2d Vice President.

C. L. Brannon, of Pittsburg, Secretary.

Joseph S. Semple, of Cincinnati, Assistant Secretary.

Adopted unanimously, and committee discharged.

Messrs. W. W. Green and W. S. Coles were, upon motion, appointed a committee to escort the president to the chair.

Mr. Newberry, on taking the chair was introduced to the convention by the temporary chairman, Mr. Gould, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. NEWBERRY.

Gentlemen of the Convention: I thank you in behalf of the city that I represent, as well as personally for the honor you have done me in appointing me to preside over your deliberations. You have assembled here under the call which has been read to deliberate upon matters and interests of vital importance, not only to yourselves and everybody living upon our rivers, but to the whole country. Every department of industry throughout the whole country, directly or indirectly, and a large delegation from this section of country were received by the Committee on Commerce very graciously, and explained in as plain as definitely as possible the objects of the bill all of which I have done, and the committee withdrew, expecting, from the very favorable consideration they had met with, that the bill would finally be passed under the circumstances, but they were very greatly disappointed, as you all know, for the bill was smothered in the pocket of the chairman of the Committee on Commerce.

It is unnecessary for me to go into further detail, but, having failed, the boatmen as a class are now seeking to make another attempts to pass a bill through Congress for the government of those waters, and from that neglect we have had following upon us what I consider a very unjustifiable law. All of you are acquainted with the particular features of the bill, and you will doubtless have it under your consideration.

There was serious objection made by some worthy gentlemen to the separation of the marine laws of the ocean and of the inland navigation. Whether those objections were well taken you are better able to judge than I am, but I believe that the kinds of navigation are so different, the one from the other, that they should be very distinct from each other, and on the ocean, that there should be no difficulty in the separation of the laws.

It will be necessary for us, when we attempt to amend this law, to define very particularly those sections which are applicable to the Western waters, and not a word should be there in the bill to amend the law for our purposes, and in any action we may take regarding the navigation interests.

You are all well aware of the great importance of the Western rivers, and that you are aware that there are other provisions especially appertaining to the navigation of rivers that should receive your attention. I hope you will not dissolve without expressing your wishes and determination in regard to our waters. Thirty-five years ago the Government made an appropriation for the purpose of building a few snagboats. A few were built and put upon the rivers. They were of great use, but were finally withdrawn.

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We are now in a position to insist that Congress aid to advance these interests, and if we are united in the proposition the committee of inquisition but that it will result in large appropriations annually for our rivers. It will become as valuable as our canals, and, instead of having to contend with snags and rocks and rapids, we shall have open navigation at all times, except when closed by ice, which will be for a little while only with proper appropriations. By an united effort now, I believe we may not only do that for which we have been called together, but we may do a great deal toward restoring and improving the navigation as nature does, ned it.

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COMMITTEE ON ORDER OF BUSINESS.

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NASHVILLE DELEGATION—H. H. Harrison.

ST. LOUIS DELEGATION—E. W. Gould, William Rhodes, John McCloy, O. M. Mason, H. C. Hort, sen., David Hilliard, D. H. Bettis, James Homans, J. N. Bofinger, W. H. Green, M. A. Bryson, Geo. A. Hides, Jas. L. Huse, T. McCord, H. W. Brodsack.

CAIRO DELEGATION—J. M. Phillips.

NEW ALBANY DELEGATION—James Lee, Jr., John D. Elliott, Joseph Elliott, O. F. Prescot.

NEW ALBANY DELEGATION—Samuel Montgomery, Hiram Beamer.

MADISON DELEGATION—J. R. Stewart, H. J. Billing, N. Williams.

NEW ORLEANS DELEGATION—E. R. Perry, C. W. Stinde, H. J. Brinker, C. Thorn, J. G. McCullough, Sam Lawson.

FRANKLIN (La.) DELEGATION—E. B. Trinadad.

JEFFERSONVILLE DELEGATION—D. S. Barmore, D. M. Dryden, James Howard, John Montgomery.

GALVESTON (TEXAS) DELEGATION—D. Barns, J. Stafford.

VICKSBURG DELEGATION—D. W. Flowery.

DETROIT (MICHIGAN) DELEGATION—John S. Newberry, Eber Ward, Stephen Kirby, James M. Balentine.

BUFFALO (NEW YORK) DELEGATION—J. F. Whiting.

MOBILE DELEGATION—D. J. Blakesley.

NEW YORK DELEGATION—Cyrus F. Smith, H. L. Livingston, M. F. Clyde, C. H. Delamat, jr., W. Coolard, G. H. Reynolds, Richard Peck, Dunning Smith, A. P. St. John.

BALTIMORE (MARYLAND) DELEGATION—J. S. Brown, Joseph Craig.

The report was adopted and committee discharged.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following as the list of officers:

John S. Newberry, of Detroit, President.

Thomas H. Sherlock, of Cincinnati, 1st Vice President.

E. W. Gould, of St. Louis, 2d Vice President.

C. L. Brannon, of Pittsburg, Secretary.

Joseph S. Semple, of Cincinnati, Assistant Secretary.

Adopted unanimously, and committee discharged.

Messrs. W. W. Green and W. S. Coles were, upon motion, appointed a committee to escort the president to the chair.

Mr. Newberry, on taking the chair was introduced to the convention by the temporary chairman, Mr. Gould, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. NEWBERRY.

Gentlemen of the Convention: I thank you in behalf of the city that I represent, as well as personally for the honor you have done me in appointing me to preside over your deliberations. You have assembled here under the call which has been read to deliberate upon matters and interests of vital importance, not only to yourselves and everybody living upon our rivers, but to the whole country. Every department of industry throughout the whole country, directly or indirectly, and a large delegation from this section of country were received by the Committee on Commerce very graciously, and explained in as plain as definitely as possible the objects of the bill all of which I have done, and the committee withdrew, expecting, from the very favorable consideration they had met with, that the bill would finally be passed under the circumstances, but they were very greatly disappointed, as you all know, for the bill was smothered in the pocket of the chairman of the Committee on Commerce.

It is unnecessary for me to go into further detail, but, having failed, the boatmen as a class are now seeking to make another attempts to pass a bill through Congress for the government of those waters, and from that neglect we have had following upon us what I consider a very unjustifiable law. All of you are acquainted with the particular features of the bill, and you will doubtless have it under your consideration.

There was serious objection made by some worthy gentlemen to the separation of the marine laws of the ocean and of the inland navigation. Whether those objections were well taken you are better able to judge than I am, but I believe that the kinds of navigation are so different, the one from the other, that they should be very distinct from each other, and on the ocean, that there should be no difficulty in the separation of the laws.

It will be necessary for us, when we attempt to amend this law, to define very particularly those sections which are applicable to the Western waters, and not a word should be there in the bill to amend the law for our purposes, and in any action we may take regarding the navigation interests.

You are all well aware of the great importance of the Western rivers, and that you are aware that there are other provisions especially appertaining to the navigation of rivers that should receive your attention. I hope you will not dissolve without expressing your wishes and determination in regard to our waters. Thirty-five years ago the Government made an appropriation for the purpose of building a few snagboats. A few were built and put upon the rivers. They were of great use, but were finally withdrawn.

Four years ago an effort was made to revive the spirit of Western improvement, and that effort, by individual exertions and the action of a few corporate bodies, has resulted from time to time in a few snags and a boat or two. You have one of the improvements here upon your river which has resulted from that effort, and that is your canals. Another has also been commenced on the Mississippi river at the rapids, and which is a similar measure appropriation. It has been secured from time to time three or four snagboats, and they have been at work doing a great deal of good.

We are now in a position to insist that Congress aid to advance these interests, and if we are united in the proposition the committee of inquisition but that it will result in large appropriations annually for our rivers. It will become as valuable as our canals, and, instead of having to contend with snags and rocks and rapids, we shall have open navigation at all times, except when closed by ice, which will be for a little while only with proper appropriations. By an united effort now, I believe we may not only do that for which we have been called together, but we may do a great deal toward restoring and improving the navigation as nature does, ned it.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Gould's remarks, it was moved and carried that three committees be appointed, viz: 1st. A committee on permanent organization, to report the names of permanent officials. 2d. A committee on rules and order of business; and that each State report the names of the delegates they desire shall serve upon those committees; and upon nomination the committees were appointed as follows:

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Geo. Miller, Pittsburgh; R. S. Semple, Cincinnati; H. Verhoeff, Jr., Louisville; H. T. Dexter, Evansville; H. H. Harrison, Nashville; H. W. Brodsell, Memphis; H. J. Reamer, New Albany; Nat Williams, Madison; E. R. Perry, New Orleans; T. Fenwick, V